

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

REPUBLICAN DEPARTMENT

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Reliable Information Regarding the Progress of the Campaign Afforded Here Along With Logical Arguments for a Return of Republican Administration.

F. J. KIESEL TAKES UP SUTHERLAND'S CAUSE

Builder Lauds Utah Senator's Exposition Promotion; Secured P. O. Building.

The latest addition to the list of names of prominent men in Utah subscribing to the movement for the election of the Honorable George Sutherland, junior United States senator, is that of the Honorable Fred J. Kiesel, the Ogden capitalist and builder, who bears a national reputation for his activity among leaders in the development of the western country and especially the intermountain region.

Although frequently giving oral endorsement to Senator Sutherland's candidacy, Mr. Kiesel did not take up the cause in behalf of the statesman until yesterday when, in a statement, he asserted that the people of Utah ought to return Mr. Sutherland to the senate if for no other reason than those found in the senator's accomplishments for Utah.

Furthermore, he stated that Mr. Sutherland had started projects that are still unfinished and that he should be given the opportunity to carry them to a successful conclusion because they mean, in their finished state of development, that Utah will be moved to a more conspicuous place on the map of the states that are recording the greatest advancement, civility, socially and industrially.

These unfinished projects include the groundwork laid for an international exposition for Ogden in May, 1919. This exposition will be in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the first transcontinental railroad, which occurred at Promontory Point in May, 1869.

The work performed by Senator Sutherland in behalf of this project, which, when completed, will mean that the eyes of the American public will be turned on Ogden during the summer of 1919, is seen in the fact that he obtained congressional endorsement of a resolution to give the exposition government and national recognition. The resolution also called for the creation of an exposition commission to look after the government's part in arrangements for the celebration.

This action, first taken by the senate, and for which Senator Sutherland is wholly responsible, insures the success of the celebration by making it a reality. Further steps must be taken in the way of securing appropriations. Inasmuch as the building of the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific were government measures, it is regarded as not at all unlikely that some federal appropriation will be made for the exposition project.

The senate will look to Senator Sutherland to further the project in congress. It will not be advanced through the stages through which it must pass except by the guidance of a statesman, skilled in parliamentary procedure and the art of diplomacy. These, and a comprehensive knowledge of constitutional law, possessed only by a few, are accredited attributes of Utah's junior senator.

In considering his claims for reelection, Mr. Kiesel stated, it would be well to consider the fact that Senator Sutherland was responsible for Ogden securing a postoffice building, which is a better and costlier building than cities the size of Ogden are entitled to by governmental provision.

The reelection of Senator Sutherland, said Mr. Kiesel, is absolutely necessary to the completion of unfinished tasks which he has started. These tasks are important inasmuch as they involve future considerations for Utah's welfare. As a member of the judiciary committee, Senator Sutherland piloted the resolution to secure national recognition for the Golden Wedding celebration through the senate and also secured the promise of favorable action on it by the lower house. This resolution not only makes the celebration a reality, but it goes a step further by creating a commission to perform the government's part in making the necessary arrangements.

There is still work to be done for the celebration. The matter of appropriations must be considered. No beginner will be able to secure an appropriation for a project of this character. That is a duty that can be entrusted only to a diplomat and a person long accustomed to senatorial procedure. Senator Sutherland must be re-elected because Utah needs his services in securing this appropriation.

Personally, I have always found Senator Sutherland a big, fine man, always attentive to duty. Despite the fact he is actively engaged at all times, he never overlooks anything, no matter how small and insignificant it may seem, if it is of help to the people or best interests of the state he represents. Any request that I have made of him always has drawn a quick and ready response. The people of Utah can not well afford to repudiate him at this election.

Reserve your seats now for "The Melting Pot," tomorrow night, at the Alhambra. 800 seats at 50c; 500 seats at \$1.00; 600 seats at \$1.50.

SENATOR BORAH AT ORPHEUM TONIGHT

Idaho Statesmen Has Special Message to Organized Labor in Ogden.

Facts about the labor situation in the United States will be related by the Honorable William E. Borah, United States senator from Idaho, in an address before a mass meeting of Republicans in the Orpheum theatre tonight. The meeting will start at 8 o'clock. It will be of particular interest because the object of the address will be to define Mr. Hughes' position on the labor question.

Possessing a comprehensive knowledge on labor conditions in the United States, Senator Borah will draw from that fund the conclusions that will convince members of organized labor, who with representatives of organizations affiliated with union organizations have been urged to request that Mr. Hughes not only be a friend of labor, but has a record, which places the enactment of more good labor laws to his credit than any governor New York ever had.

The senator's address will not be in the nature of an attack on President Wilson, but he will by fact and figure show that the chief executive is not sincere in his belated espousal of the labor cause as demonstrated in the enforced enactment by congress of the Adamson eight-hour law. Mr. Hughes believes in an eight-hour day because it is productive of the maximum efficiency.

Senator Borah will go further with his discussion of the labor issue to include reference to the recent strike in labor circles caused by the refusal of the Chicago Building Trades council to allow Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation, to drag the members of that executive organization into the Wilson ranks for election purposes only. This council, in a resolution adopted in Chicago Saturday night, condemned the action of the president for his apparent lack of sympathy with organized labor as shown in the fact that he ignored organized labor in the employment of mechanics for work in the isthmian canal zone. The resolution points out that a great per cent of the canal zone employees were not members of organized labor.

This is only one of many instances of proof of lack of sympathy. Senator Borah will explain this statement to the satisfaction of every laboring man or person whose sympathies rest with organized labor, in his address tonight. Also he will show why the laboring man should cast his vote for Mr. Hughes. It is to your interest and to your friend's interest to hear him.

FUTURE DEAL IS SEEN IN LOVETT'S ACTION

Indorsement of Wilson Gives Gold Brick Complex to Eight-Hour Law.

The contention advanced that in the Adamson law President Wilson handed the railway employees a gold brick has been stoutly upheld by some readers and by others has been seriously questioned. Striking collateral evidence of the gold brick character of the legislation is now afforded by the leg course of prominent railway men who are working both secretly and publicly for Mr. Wilson's reelection. Judge Lovett, formerly E. H. Harriman's right-hand man, now chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific, was the first to issue a public interview strongly supporting Mr. Wilson for reelection. And his example has now been followed by F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie railway, who reviews and approves of practically every step the Wilson administration has taken. When the board of railway managers met immediately after the passage of the Adamson bill they agreed not to oppose Mr. Wilson's reelection and many of them argued that, while they had opposed the Adamson bill, on second consideration they were convinced it would prove to the advantage of the railways; because with the government fixing freight rates, hours of labor and the schedule of wages, the next logical step would be compulsory service and the roads would fare better at the hands of the interstate commerce commission than as the result of collective bargaining with labor unions and brotherhoods. The course of Judge Lovett and President Underwood conclusively prove the accuracy of the contentions set forth herein.

UNCLE SAM'S GIRLS WORKING LONG HOURS

Facts Revealed in National Capital Show Wilson's Lack of Sincerity.

Everyone has met with the man who is always charming in company, but a sorehead and a grouch in his own family. There is a suggestion of this

individual in the fact that while Mr. Wilson publicly proclaims that the 8-hour day has the sanction of society, he not only permits the postal clerks hours, despite the law against it, but that in the bureau of engraving and printing, almost opposite Mr. Wilson's own windows in the White House, men and women are being worked 10, 12 and even 14 hours a day.

There is a law which prevents a private employer from working women and girls more than eight hours a day and in Washington it is rigidly enforced; but when it suits the purpose of Crown Prince McAdoo to work the women and girls, as well as the men, in the government's great money factory from 8 a. m. to 8, and 10 and even 12 p. m., it is done without hesitation, probably on the theory that a crown prince, like a king, "can do no wrong."

Because of the extraordinary value of the product the employees in the bureau of engraving and printing are kept locked in, and as President Wilson and his son-in-law sit on the south porch of the White House, smoking their cigars of a summer evening, they can gaze across the wide lawn and see the brilliantly-lighted money factory where the laws designed to protect women from overburdensome labor and to prevent men from toiling more than eight hours are so frequently and so flagrantly violated.

STUART M. KOHN HAS GAINED FAME IN NEW YORK

The Charles L. Stielow case, in which Attorney Stuart M. Kohn, son of A. L. Kohn of Ogden, is chief counsel for the defense, is still holding a prominent position in the limelight of the New York courts and attracting wide attention throughout the country. Stielow was awaiting electrocution in Sing Sing prison, when through the intercession of Attorney Kohn, he was granted a reprieve.

The former Ogden man took up the case on the night of June 7, and virtually snatched Stielow from the electric chair, as the convicted man to have been executed the following week. Since that time several other lawyers have been called into the case by Attorney Kohn and the outlook for Stielow to obtain his freedom is considered bright.

A two-column clipping of The Post Express recently received by A. L. Kohn gives a detailed review of the case as compiled by Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, a newspaperwoman, who has kept its threads together. According to information obtained by Miss Loeb and contained in her story, Spencer Mills, assistant warden at Sing Sing, went to the home of Attorney Kohn about midnight and told him the story of Stielow. He had talked with the convicted man a number of times and said that he, with fellow officers of the prison, was convinced that the man was innocent of the crime for which he had been convicted.

Stielow had confessed, it was alleged, to the murder of Charles B. Phelps and Margaret Wolcott in West Shelby, N. Y., March 21, 1915. Later, he was examined by Dr. Frederick Parsons, and in the opinion of the physician the man was not mentally capable of making such a confession as had been alleged. After hearing this report, Attorney Kohn and Mr. Miller decided to go to Albany and endeavor to get a reprieve for Stielow from Governor Whitman, pending a further investigation of the condemned man's case.

They were unable to see the governor, but went to Syracuse and laid the facts in their possession before Lieutenant Governor Schoenbeck. When the evidence had been considered by the lieutenant-governor, he told the attorney to immediately make application for a new trial. This was done before Justice Wheeler, who requested the governor to grant a reprieve until such time as he had determined the motion. A reprieve until July 10 was granted and during the latter part of June, Justice Wheeler denied the motion for a new trial.

"Mrs. Grace Humiston," says the Express, a lawyer of New York City, became interested in the case about June 20 and made investigations at Buffalo and Medina. At the same time, according to Attorney Kohn, Mr. Miller engaged O'Farrell's Detective agency of New York City. Jack Whiting, an operator of this agency was assigned to the case and instructed to hold himself subject to Mrs. Humiston. Shortly after they had commenced investigations, they found that George W. Newton, head of the Byrnes Detective agency in Buffalo, and the man who was instrumental in obtaining the confession from Stielow, was constantly blocking their efforts by intimidating witnesses.

Mrs. Humiston got him out of the way by engaging him, under instructions from Attorney Kohn, to do some work in New York City on a pretended blackmailing case. Later, Newton was trapped into telling how he obtained the confession from Stielow, by third degree methods. His confession with regard to Stielow was recorded by a dictaphone. This record was used as the basis for another motion for a stay of execution, but Governor Whitman refused to interfere in any way. Prior to interviewing the governor, Mr. Kohn had made an application in open court before the Court of Appeals for a new trial and this was denied.

The scene then shifted to Buffalo, then to the place of the murder, near Medina, and then to Albany, where additional facts were laid before Governor Whitman by Mrs. Humiston. These facts brought about a stay of execution until July 24. Mrs. Humiston then went back to the scene of the crime and continued the investigation, with the assistance of a Buffalo detective, and finally succeeded in picking up information connecting a man named Irwin King, with the murder.

Prior to this, Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, a special writer, was told of the Stielow case, by Mr. Miller and became much interested in it. Through her influence, a meeting of

the Humanitarian Cult of New York City was called by Misha Applebaum, its founder and leader, was called about two thirds of those present signed a petition for the commutation of Stielow's death sentence, to life imprisonment. She also interested Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, a New York lawyer, in the case. Mrs. Boissevain addressed the meeting of the Humanitarian Cult, and, with Attorney David White, counsel of Stielow in his first trial, and Mr. Applebaum, took the petition to the governor, but he refused to commute Stielow's sentence. At this time, all of the attorneys interested in the case were widely scattered, but were kept in touch with its course by Miss Loeb, who finally got in touch with Justice Gay and arranged for him to hear Mr. Kohn and Mrs. Boissevain on an application for a new trial. Mr. Kohn, Mrs. Boissevain and Mr. Applebaum, though all three were from 35 to 65 miles from New York, met at the residence of Justice Gay at 4 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, July 29, an hour and three-quarters before the time set for the execution of Stielow. Justice Gay granted a stay until 11 o'clock that night.

Mr. Kohn carried Justice Gay's written order of stay of execution to Sing Sing, a few minutes before the time set for execution. After performing this duty, Attorney Kohn held a conference with Mrs. Boissevain and Mr. Applebaum and they decided upon additional counsel and selected James W. Osborne, former United States district attorney for New York. All of the attorneys connected with the case appeared before Justice Gay at 6 o'clock that night for argument. The result of the argument was the issuing of an order by Justice Gay to show cause why a new trial should not be granted, returnable at Rochester, August 23. At the same time, he granted a stay of execution of sentence until after the hearing and determination of this motion.

Mrs. Humiston returned to the scene of the crime and succeeded in having Ervin King arrested in connection with a robbery committed in Cattaraugus county. In her presence and that of Judge Larkin of Orleans; Sheriff Nicholls of Cattaraugus county; and others, King, it is alleged, made a confession of the murder of Charles B. Phelps and Margaret Wolcott in West Shelby, March 21, 1915, the crime for which Stielow is under sentence of death.

King was taken to Albion and there repudiated his confession. The case of Stielow was brought before Rodenbeck of the supreme court September 28 and continued to a later date. It is still before the courts and the former Ogden school boy is directing the effort of some of the best criminal lawyers in New York in the humanitarian purpose of saving the defendant from the electric chair.

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Girls don't do it. See Jackie Saunders and Roland Bottomley in "The Hypocrites," from "Grip of Evil" stories. Each story complete. Utah, today and tomorrow.

SUPPLY DEPOT AT THE FOREST SERVICE HAS NEW HEAD

His arrival in the city delayed about twenty-four hours by a wreck on the Union Pacific, Sidney, Nebraska, in which he received a shaking up and a slight nervous shock constituted the subject matter of a telegram received by L. F. Kneipp, Ogden district forester, from George G. Bentley, chief of maintenance in the Washington office of the forest service, this morning. Mr. Bentley is enroute to Ogden to assume temporary charge of the supply depot at the forest service. He was scheduled to arrive in the city this morning.

In assuming charge of the supply depot, he will take up the work relinquished by R. E. Connor, who resigned to engage as local agent for the Underwood Typewriter company. This position in the forest service, previous to last February, was held by Mark Smith, who resigned to enter a business affiliation with the reorganized Brownling Bros. company operating the business under that name in the store on Hudson avenue.

The supply depot furnishes supplies to the six districts in the forest service. Mr. Bentley was chosen temporarily for the place because of the important considerations involved in selecting a permanent successor to Mr. Connor.

It was announced also at forest headquarters this morning that C. G. Smith, assistant district forester in charge of the silviculture department, had departed for Portland, Oregon, to attend the Pacific Logging Congress which will be in session for three days beginning today.

A light snowfall in the Salmon national forest in Idaho is the substance of a report of R. D. Garver, forest examiner, who has just returned from an inspection of entry surveys in the forest.

Thoburn C. Lyon, arrived from the Washington offices yesterday to assume his duties at Ogden district headquarters as Topographic Draftsman.

A fire that swept eighty acres without cost to the government is reported from the Cache national forest in Utah. The blaze was defined as brush fire.

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AT THE ORPHEUM. Valeska Suratt, who has risen to stardom and fame in the films and became a much interested in it. Through her influence, a meeting of

TWO DAUGHTERS OF MILLIONAIRE GOULD



Edith Gould (left) and her sister Gloria.

This is the most recent photograph of the Misses Edith and Gloria Gould, daughters of George J. Gould, millionaire railroad magnate. The picture was taken this fall on the grounds of the beautiful Gould estate.

the attraction at the Orpheum theatre last evening, where she was seen in the Fox production of "The Straight Way."

Small Booty Taken.

London, Oct. 24, 12:14 p. m.—According to reports from Bucharest received at Rome and relayed here by

UTAH

PHONE

1800

—FOR—

SHOW TIME

UTAH

wireless telegraphy today, the forces of the central powers took little booty at Constanza, as the evacuation of the Dobrudja seaport had been decided upon some time ago.

Emperor William, the advices said, has sent congratulations to King Ferdinand of Bulgaria on the capture of Constanza.

Quiet in Galicia.

Petrograd, Oct. 24.—Via London, andnotgtsnhrdl uhrdlu mfwyp fwyp 1:19 p. m.—On the western (Russian and Galician) front there were no events of importance, says today's official announcement.

"On Caucasian front north of Dzyr, southeast of Lake Van, our detachments disposed of a horde of Kurds, capturing various kinds of provisions and more than 400 head of cattle."

Serbs Win New Victory.

Paris, Oct. 24.—Noon.—Serbian troops operating in the Cerna region on the Macedonian front have won a new success, according to today's announcement by the war office. A counter attack launched by German and Bulgarian troops was stopped by the Serbian artillery. The Serbians then attacked the opposing lines and captured several trenches.

On the Struma there is inactivity. River floods are interfering with the movement of troops.

F. J. FREENOR, D. C.

Discovers Plan of Medical Practioners to Restrict Legislation in This State So as to Leave Practice of Healing Ills of People in Hands of Monopoly and High Fees

MEMBERS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. R. S. Allison
Dr. Fred Stauffer
Dr. Elsie Ada Faust

Dr. S. H. Allen
Dr. T. C. Gibson
Dr. Jno. J. Galligan

Dr. S. H. Baldwin

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 19th, 1916

Dear Doctor:—

On account of the agitation that is being promoted by the various cults in this state to invalidate the efficiency of our medical laws we feel that it is highly important that the profession of this state be bestirred before election to do what it can to elect legislators at the coming election who will not be favorable to any such vicious legislation.

Our plan is to forward this letter to each doctor in the state urging him to at once communicate with the legislative nominee in his district to ascertain his attitude on this question and he in turn is to forward same to this committee so that we may advise the doctors of the state and warn them to use their influence against candidates whose expressed opinions are against safe and sane medical legislation.

We do not want to apprise the opposition of any efforts that are being made on our part, hence you are urged to keep this matter confidential. Also, we advise that you assure your legislative candidate that any expression he may give you will be held confidential unless it is unfavorable to our cause.

The medical profession of this state is, as we understand it, not asking for any new legislation, but simply want our present law, which compares favorably with that of other states, thus permitting unrestricted reciprocity with a great many of them, left undisturbed. We are simply asking that the various cults if they wish to practice in this state be required to as thoroughly equip themselves to practice the art of healing as present laws require of us.

This matter is important to you, doctor, and we hope that you will give it your early attention and report to this committee at once.

Yours very truly,

R. S. ALLISON, Chairman.

No. 831 Boston Bldg.

The above letter is a sample of the underhanded methods the Medical Trust will resort to. Note the threat of medical men to use influence against honest broad-minded legislators who have the courage to support legislation, having as its aim the upholding of the rights of the people who desire the privilege of employing the practitioner of their choice. A right now denied them by laws enacted for the medical men which is really class legislation. Take note of the sagacity these medical mendisplays when they try to avoid apprising the opposition from learning of their underhanded trickery.

The Chiropractors have been and are now making their appeal direct to those interested—THE PEOPLE.

If Chiropractic is wrong, why attempt to legislate them out of business—the science will die a natural death, killed by its inefficiency. The fact that our medical friends feel the pressure of its worth on their pocketbooks where it hurts most is the reason why they want to legislate Chiropractic out of business, thus insuring themselves a continued prosperity at the expense of the suffering people.

Notwithstanding the evidence on every hand of the inefficiency of medicine the medical fraternity would force you against your will to allow them to compel your submission to a coterie of men who by their own methods are branded traitors to the cause of health.

—Advertisement.